Vol. XXI DECEMBER 1930 No. 3

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

Established 1910

A Representative Monthly of Things Japanese

PUBLISHED BY THE JAPAN MAGAZINE CO.

PRICE: 70 Sen

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LIMITED

Capital Subscribed . . .	Yen 100,000,000
Capital Paid-up	60,000,000
Reserve Fund	65,700,000

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Subscriptions:

In the Japanese Empire, (postpaid) per year in advance - *Yen* 7.50
In Foreign Countries, (postpaid) per year in advance - - $ 4.00
Single Copy- - - - - - - - - - - - 70 sen (35 cents)

Foreign subscriptions should be remitted by P.O. or express money order, to The Japan Magazine Co., 6 Itchome Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Agents:

Maruzen Company, Tokyo
Kyo-Bun-Kwan, Tokyo
Kawase Nissindo, Kobe
Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama and Shanghai
B. F. Stevens and Brown, London
Brentano's, New York and Paris
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A reception given by the Mayor of Tokyo to the British Economic Mission in Kiyozumi Park.

A Canadian economic mission worshipping at the Meiji Shrine.

UNIV. OF MICH.

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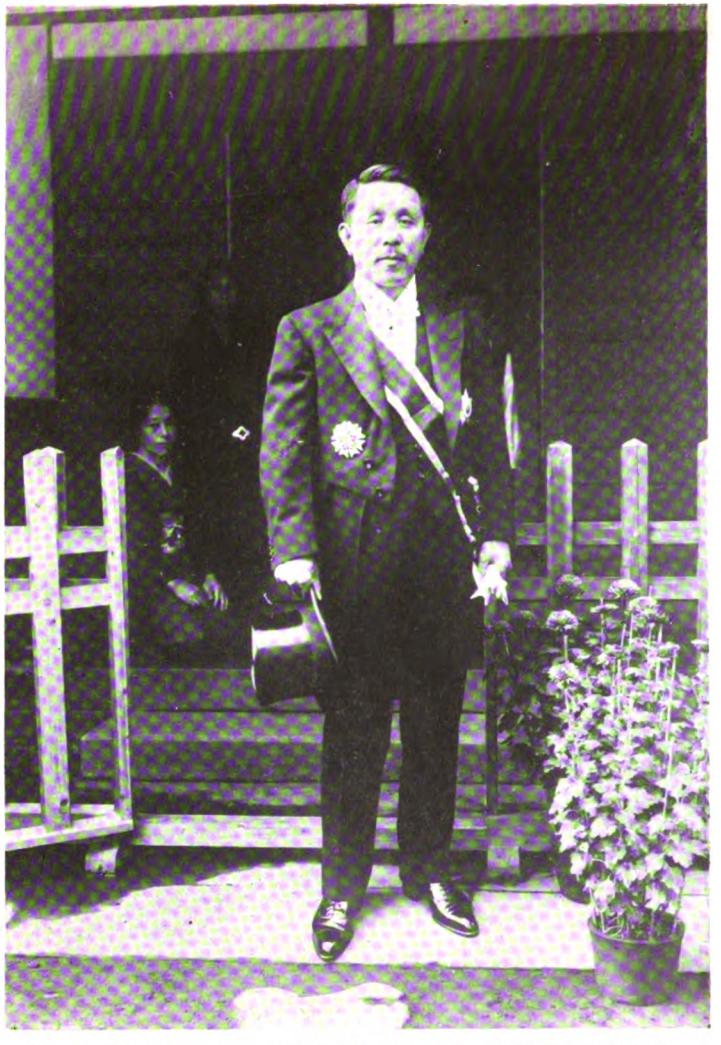
Premier Mr. Hamaguchi speaking on peace through the microphone to the world's peoples on October 27th.



Mr. K. Hirota, newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to Russia, leaving his house for the Imperial Palace.

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A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Vol. XXI DECEMBER 1930 No. 3

THE BRITISH ECONOMIC MISSION

By M. OHUCHI

IT is the first time since 1898 that England sent an economic mission to the Far East. Its sending was discussed soon after the Japanese Economic Mission headed by Baron Dan visited England in 1922, in return for it, but various circumstances prevented it being carried out. Recently, however, the British Government felt it keenly necessary to send a mission to the Far East for restoring British trade, and on July 30th, 1930 appointed the present mission, headed by a gentleman selected from among men of conservative mind through the generosity of the Government.

The Japan Magazine heartily welcomes this British Economic Mission, and believes that it will do much towards the growth of intimacy between Japan and England and the furtherance of trade relations between the two countries.

The present mission is made up of the Main Mission and the Sub-Mission, the former of which is constituted by representatives of the cotton industry, woollen industry, machine industory and co-operative associations, members of labour unions and special commissioner to Overseas Trade Development Council, the latter of which is composed of specialists of different branches of the cotton industry, Sir Ernest Thompson being Chairman of the Main Mission and the Sub-Mission.

The following are the members of the British Economic Mission :—

Main Mission

Sir Ernest Thompson, J. P., Chairman: also Chairman of the Cotton Sub-Mission, Lady Thompson, Sir Thomos Allen, Mr. James Bell, J. P., Mr. William A. Crowther, J. P., Lieut. Colonel Reginald Morcom, C. B. E., Mrs. Morcom, Mr. Morcom, Mr. Louis Beale, C. B. E. and Mrs. Beale.

Technical Expert (Wool), Dr. S. H. C. Briggs ; Secretary, Mr. T. St. Quintin Hill, O. B. E ; Assistant Secretary, Mr. F. A. Barness ; and Messenger, Sergt. Major G. W. Hill.

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Sub-Mission

Sir Ernest Thompson, J. P., Chairman; also Chairman of the Main Mission; Mr. James Bell, J. P., also a member of the Main Mission; Mr. F. W. Birchenough, J. P; Mr. E. Duxbury, Mr. J. L. Edmonson, Mr. George Green, Mr. Arthur Reiss, J. P.: and Mr. Joseph Wild; Secretary, Mr. N. A. Guttery.

The object of the Main Mission is to make investigations into the actual status of English trade in China and Japan, and to find concrete means for its furtherance and development, reporting to the British Government; and that of the Sub-Mission to make inquiries mainly into the cotton trade and study means to assist the Main Mission.

The British Economic Mission arrived in Kobe, and stayed about four weeks ending November 26th, during which period they received the following official and unofficial warm receptions and made the necessary inspections and studies, after which they left for Shanghai.

The Japan Magazine wish their health and succes, and also earnestly hope that their visit to this country will bear fruit in bringing Japan and England into closer rapproachment and into more friendly commercial relations.

Baron Shidehara's Address at the Dinner given by him on October 31, 1930.

Gentlemen:

We are assembled here to offer our heartiest welcome to a mission from the United Kingdom-a country to which Japan is bound by such strong ties of friendship and of interest, and in which I spent so many happy days at an earlier stage of my diplomatic career. We all feel very highly complimented by your visit of courtesy and of observation. You represent economic activities having a world-wide influence and prestige. I trust you will find that it is open to the two nations to put forth their utmost efforts in trade and industry, to the mutual advantage of both parties.

I am perfectly sure that the merchants and manufacturers of Japan entertain no such vain and illusory expectation as that of monopolizing the market in any quarter of the globe. They only seek to enjoy in the open markets of the world their fair share of business, in an honest and honourable competition. Such a competition can only make for the common good of mankind. So long as this equal opportunity is not denied to our people, there should be an ample field for friendly and fruitful co-operation between British and Japanese interests

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in all directions of economic development.

Vast markets are springing up, through the giant growth of the South American States; the rapid advancement in civilization of those African regions which half a century ago were wholly unknown in this country, and where the maps of your grandfathers would have only noted "Here be elephants!"-and the ferment of new ideas among four hundred millions of people in China. There will be room for both Great Britain and Japan, and for all the world, if they duly respect each other's right of way.

Gentlemen, you have seen a crowd slowly struggling to get through a wide enough door, to a football match, or out of a concert-hall,-and you know that if they would stop squeezing and pushing, and move in and out with the swift precision of a regiment, they would all reach their aim without friction or annoyance, and in a fraction of the time. Let us approach our markets in an orderly way, and not like a jostling mob of children.

"Live and let live" should be an accepted rule of conduct among nations: we stand for it in all our foreign relations, commercial as well as political. We repudiate the idea of capturing markets by unnatural and unworthy proceedings. What we ask is "a fair field and no favour." I know that this policy is precisely in accord with British traditions and with British traits of character. I therefore confidently look forward to the future of the two nations marching side by side in good fellowship on the road of peace, progress and prosperity.

In this sentiment, and with all best wishes for the success of your labours, I raise my glass to the health of the distinguished Chairman and Members of the British Economic Mission.

Sir Ernest Thompson's Address at the Dinner given by the Japanese Foreign Minister, October 31st 1930.

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,

As Chairman of the British Economic Mission to the Far East and of the Cotton Mission, it is both my duty and my good fortune to return thanks for the reception and the hospitality accorded to us to-night by the Japanese Government. (I think I am right in saying that) this is the first occasion on which a British Economic Mission, sent out by the British Government, has visited Japan. The occasion is therefore, one of outstanding interest to Great Britain and we on the Mission appreciate the courtesy shown to our Government and to ourselves by the assembling in this room of so distinguished a gathering to meet us.

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The primary object of our visit is to return the visit made to our country in 1921—22 by the Japanese business Mission headed by Baron Dan. That visit has left behind it the happiest recollections in the memories of British business men. I am glad to say I myself had the pleasure of meeting Baron Dan and his party in Manchester. Baron Dan and his Mission were in our country for five weeks-a slightly longer period than we shall be in Japan. They represented practically every big business house and industry in Japan. We were delighted to receive them, and during their five weeks stay they travelled up and down our country with an energy and perseverance which calls for the highest admiration. They were received by His Majesty King George and by Cabinet Ministers, representative of Government Departments and Chambers of Commerce.

Practically every phase of British activity passed under the review of Baron Dan and his friends. I find that in that short period of five weeks, the Mission saw bankers, including the Governor of the Bank of England, insurance and shipping companies, many other bodies of commerce, industry and science, and representatives of employers' and labour organisations, including labour members of Parliament. And here I should like to point out that our Mission includes three representatives of Labour, whose presence adds both to the Mission's diversity and its strength.

Baron Dan's Mission visited many British factories-those of prominent firms in the motor-car, electrical, engineering, textile and other industries. When I examined their programme recently I was astonished at the ground that the Mission had covered. It fills one with admiration of Japanese energy. If the British Economic Mission can work as hard and see as much, our visit will be a triumphant success.

In one thing, however, Your Excellency, we are more fortunate than Baron Dan, for we are visiting your beautiful country in November, one of your most pleasant months. Baron Dan saw England in December and January, perhaps our two worst months.

I should like to say on behalf of myself and all my colleagues, who represent many very important sections of British industrial and commercial life, how glad we are to be in Japan, and how much we look forward to meeting your industrialists and commercial leaders.

We have been deeply impressed by the kindness of our reception in Japan. We had already heard of the generosity of Japanese hospitality from Sir Edward Crowe, formerly Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy in Tokyo, and now Comptroller General of the British Department responsible for this Mission. I should like to say that on

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arrival in Japan the Mission received a special message from Sir Edward Crowe in which he asked that his kindest remembrances should be conveyed to his many friends in Japan, and I have much pleasure in delivering this message from one who lived so long in this country and has such affectionate recollections of it.

As regards the Economic Mission, though Great Britain has been an industrial country for over a century we have much to learn from seeing the progress of others, and no doubt we shall find much to admire in Japan. Our hope is that our visit will increase the good feeling which has existed for so long between our two countries and strengthen the ties of friendship between the business communities of Japan and Great Britain.

May I add that it crowns our pleasure this evening to have had the privilege of listening to the friendly and wise words of His Excellency the Foreign Minister whose reputation for sympathetic understanding of international problems is so deservedly high in all countries and certainly not least in the country from which we come.

Speech by Baron Dan at the Dinner given by the Japan Ecomomic Federation on November 4th, 1930.

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Members of the Japan Economic Federation and the Japan Industrial Club assembled here this evening, it is my great honour to express in a few words our hearty welcome to the distinguished guests of the British Economic Mission, the first and largest group of important business men that has ever visited these shores from the United Kingdom appointed by His Majesty's Government. It was in 1921 that through the timely initiative of our much beloved friend Sir Edward Crowe whose kind message we received the other evening from your Chairman that some of us here present with others organized, under the wise counsel and active support of our grand old man Viscount Shibusawa, and His Excellency our present Finance Minister Mr. Inouye who is happily with us this evening and a few other leaders, a similar mission and visited the United Kingdom where we were overwhelmed by various courtesies and facilities accorded to us. This is still fresh in our minds, and the impressions received under those auspicious circumstances can by no means so easily be forgotten. Your Chairman, Sir Ernest Thompson who so warmly received us with others when we visited Manchester, referring to our mission made many kind remarks at the dinner given by His Excellency the Foreign Minister the other evening. I confess

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that I am not competent to adequately express my deep feelings. But on behalf of myself and the former members of the mission, I take this opportunity to thank you heartily and through you your fellow country men, for kind sympathetic attentions so abundantly extended to us during our visit to the United Kingdom.

Permit me also to express on behalf of the hosts of this evening our deep appreciation to their Excellencies the British Chargé d'Affairs, Ministers of States for finance and commerce and industry, and other high officials of both Governments who have honoured this occasion with their presence.

I believe it is hardly necessary to say that direct contact with the men engaged in diverse callings, and personal observation of the actual facts on the spot are highly indispensable for furthering thorough mutual understanding which is the essential factor to promote closer tradal relations amongst peoples having different history, traditions, institutions traits of minds, customs and manners, no matter how advanced one may be over another.

I am strongly convinced that the visit to this country of gentlemen of your importance in the collective body under the broad leadership of Sir Ernest Thompson will undoubtedly contribute much towards the enhancement of trade relations between the two countries.

I am happy to say that I am under an impression that your visit has already intensified our cherished conviction that your prosperity will also bring forth our prosperity, as one of your prominent financiers once well remarked on the occasion of our visit to London. "Each nation will have to grow with the prosperity of its neighbours, and we do not take from each other's wealth, but we add to each other's wealth." It is therefore particularly in this spirit of comradeship that we heartily welcome you from our sister Island Empire here to-night, and I assure you that you are already in direct contact with a number of business men of diverse callings this evening, who are, I am sure, all glad to place themselves at your disposal to assist you in every way in their power.

We are sorry that we are unable to show you any brighter aspect of our industry, because, as you are well aware, we are passing through a period of the lowest ebb of economic depression ever experienced since the beginning of the modern economic and industrial growth of this country, which is, I am afraid, true more or less the world over. It is quite possible, however, that such a condition may afford you a better opportunity to study the status of our commerce and industry as they actually stand. I am sure people like yourself who have already gone through various experiences during the long history of your economic and industrial career can enlighten us by frank and unreserved

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expression of your opinions on various matters which may have come under your notice.

Sir Ernest Thompson remarked the other evening that our mission visited England in the worst months of the year-December and January, while his mission arrived here in the best season of the year, November. But, let me tell you ; the truth is, we arrived in London in the midnight of December 19th, only to be greeted by the bright sun shine when we woke up in the following morning. Your party has arrived here, as you say, in the best season of the year, but you spent the first night in the Capital in a rain storm. Weather is, as you know, always freaky and is unfortunately beyond our control. We fervently pray therefore that it will graciously co-operate with us to make your stay in this country as pleasant and enjoyable as possible.

Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink to the health of our distinguished guests.

Speech by Sir Ernest Thompson at the Dinner given by the Japan Economic Federation on November 4th, 1930.

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:—

It gives me great pleasure as the Chairman of the British Economic Mission to the Far East to reply to the kind speech which I have just heard from Baron Dan on behalf of the Members of the Japan Economic Federation and the Japan Industrial Club.

As Baron Dan has said, the Mission of which I am the leader is the first Mission of its kind which has visited Japan from our country, and it is therefore for Great Britain an important occasion and for us who are present representing British interests not only an important occasion but a delightful one.

Baron Dan referred to the Mission of which he headed in Great Britain in the years 1921/22. I had the honour of acting as host to the Mission during its visit to Manchester, and I can assure Baron Dan and all our Japanese friends present that the most happy recollections of his Mission's visit remain in the memories of the British business men who met the Mission, and that we in our turn will go back to Great Britain with the most favourable recollections of this visit to Japan. I cannot express too strongly our appreciation and real gratitude for the great courtesy and abundant hospitality which has been shown to us during our short visit to the Capital of your great country. To nearly all of us Japan is a new land, and great though our expectations were I can confidentially assert that they have been exceeded in every way. Your kindness and your courtesy have made us feel at ease ; we are filled with admiration of your Capital ; we have

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had charming remembrances of your beautiful scenery, and we have already begun to appreciate how vast and how efficient is the Industrial organisation of modern Japan. I am sure that our feelings in all these matters will grow stronger as our tours advance, and that we shall leave Japan with only one regret, namely, that we could not spend more time in such happy surroundings.

Baron Dan has referred to the problems which face Japan and as to the desirability of fostering mutual understanding and the enhancement of trade relations between the two countries. I heartily support his remarks and sincerely hope that from this visit of the Economic Mission there will spring relationships which will bring both countries into closer touch with each other.

It is true as Baron Dan has said that Japan is passing through a period of economic depression, but I feel certain that the industrial and economic future of your country is assured, and though there may be temporary set backs the industry and high intelligence of its inhabitants will secure your country a steady advance in prosperity.

The prosperity of Japan will, as Baron Dan has said, promote the prosperity of all other countries including Great Britain, owing to the fact that economically the whole world is now in the same boat.

Baron Dan mentioned the name of our friend Sir Edward Crowe, Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade. This Mission visits Japan under the auspices of Sir Edward Crowe's Department, and Sir Edward himself has taken the greatest interest in the work of the Mission and has given us helpful advice. I wish particularly to repeat to the present assembly the special message of friendly remembrances from Sir Edward Crowe to all his old friends in Japan.

The British Economic Mission desire to convey to the members of the Japan Economic Federation and the Japan Industrial Club their sincere wishes for Japanese prosperity, and it gives us the greatest pleasure to drink the health of our generous and distinguished hosts.

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE BRITISH ECONOMIC MISSION

By N. TATEISHI

Director of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Industry

FOR 1929 the foreign trade of Japan amounted to 2,216,000,000 yen in imports and to 2,149,000,000 yen in exports, making a total of 4,365,000,000 yen. During the past 76 years commencing with the 1st year of Ansei

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(1854), when this country was opened to foreign trade, the foreign trade of this country attained phenomenal growth, and at present it stands seventh among the world's large foreign trade countries, following America, England, Germany, France, Canada and British-India, which precede it in the order named. To-day Japanese products are favourably received in every part of the world on account of their good quality and cheap price.

Of the ab ›ve 76 years, the first-half was the period when, taking advantage of the primitive economic condition of this country, it received the attention of European and American countries as an outlet for their overproducts on account of the Industrial Revolution. Later, through the Japan-China and Japan-Russia Wars, Japan was gradually awakened economically, and got the leadership of the Orient, entering into an important diplomatic entente with England. During the World War, this country, being situated far from the centre, made extraordinary rapid development in industry trade.

The economic relation between Japan and England has been intimate ever since this country was opened to foreign trade, and the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance further cemented friendship between the two countries. In fact, Japan owes much to the inducement and enlightenment from England, —the world's leader in industry, trade, finance and shipping,—for its remarkable development of industry and trade.

For 1929 the foreign trade of Japan with England amounted to 63,183,000 yen in exports and to 153,051,000 yen in imports, showing the imports far in excess of the exports as much as before. This year, up to the end of August, the exports amounted to 39,112,000 yen and the imports to 69,489,000 yen, with an excess of imports of 30,377,000 yen over exports.

England as a commercial friend of Japan shared in 1929 1.87 per cent. of the total imports into Japan and 0.75 per cent. of the total exports from Japan, and England as one of the European commercial friends of Japan shared in 1929 36.5 per cent. of the imports of European goods into Japan and 43 per cent. of the exports of Japanese goods to Europe, being the best buyer and the best seller (except Germany) of Japan.

Observing the matter in England, it may be mentioned that for 1929 the imports from Japan amounted to £9,-134,000 and the exports to Japan to £13,631,000, with a balance of £4,707,-000 on the export side. Japan as seen from England as a commercial friend stands very low, sharing only 0.75 per cent. and 1.87 per cent. of its total imports and exports respectively. Recently, Japan has grown in importance as a seller to England, but yet the share is less than 0.84 per cent. in 1922, and

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falls short of one-half of importance as its buyer.

The most important articles of trade between Japan and England are as exports from Japan to England silk fabrics (100,327), hosiery goods (7,082), tinned and bottled food (5,523), peas and beans (5,420), raw silk (4,121), hats (2,598), timber (2,346) and vegetable oils (2,114), and as imports from England into Japan machinery (34,323), iron and steel (23,743), excepting pig iron and fishplates, sulphate of ammonia (17,666), woollen fabrics (15,034), cotton fabrics (6,311), caustic soda and soda ash (3,769) and woollen yarns (3,368), the figures in the parentheses being values in thousands of yen for 1929.

The development of foreign trade of a country is not only a way for extending the national fortune, but a means for the growth of international friendship, the world's economics and the happiness of the wor'd's human beings. Japan as well as in other countries has, therefore, been most careful in taking every possible means for development of foreign trade. The Bureau of Foreign Trade was recently established in the Department of Commerce and Industry, taking the occasion of a renovation in the national economy, brought about by the lifting of the gold embargo. In this way, we are making energetic extertions for improving our export trade and our international balance of accounts at this moment of great depression in the Japanese economic world. In this, we have much to study from England, and especially, to-day, when international economization is growing more and more important, the objects cannot be attained by Japan singlehanded.

At this moment, we welcome the British Economic Mission, which I believe will do very much towards promoting friendship between Japan and England and towards the development of trade between the two countries.

WELCOME TO THE BRITISH ECONOMIC MISSION

By K. HORI, President of the O.S.K.

IT is very happy and pleasant that we had the occasion of welcoming the authoritative economic mission sent from England to Japan representing the British economic world and by order of the British Government.

In geographical features, Japan and England bear a close resemblance to each other. Not only that, but the two countries are analogous in racial traits and in political organization. In economic things, therefore, they have very

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much common with each other.

Japan has attained rapid strides in Western civilization since the end of the Nineteenth Century, and in our economic development, we have been modeled after England in no small measure. Some time ago we sent an economic mission to England to express our thanks to you for your past favour and friendship on the one hand and to personally inspect the actual condition of the schemes for booming your country and to do something towards future economic concert and co-operation between you and us on the other. It is really gratifying that our economic relations with you have been promoted more and more since then.

It is against to-day's international idea to seek simply the safety of one's own country by strengthening its fortification and to plan only the mightiness of one's own country by improving its arms. Similarly it is in conflict with the current international economic idea to scheme to have to oneself all the profits by raising a higher tariff wall and by keeping secret one's economic equipment. This is a way to retard the prosperity of society. The Naval limitation treaty has been concluded, and we are all full of hope for peace. At this moment, we have the pleasure of welcoming the British Economic Mission. It is the common and ardent desire of the Japanese people, official and unofficial, to exchange views frankly with you as to free trade, which is the economic policy of your country, or the general abolition or reduction of the import tariff, the removal of the discriminatory treatment in the import tariff, the economic equal opportunity in the world's markets and other important questions, so as to reach better mutual understanding and to go hand in hand with each other with the principal of "give and take" as an ideal. Especially, the marine transport trade is growing in importance as a national enterprise of the two countries, and in view of this I, being interested in it, am very anxious to bring their marine transporters to more harmonious co-operation and to hasten by it the greater progress and improvement of the trade. It is to be earnestly desired that the British Economic Mission will make careful observations in this direction and give us outspoken criticisms of it.

I am extremely glad to see and hear that you reached this country in safety after a long voyage and are hard at work daily in the discharge of your mission. I sincerely wish your health.

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THE PROGRAMME

The British Fconomic Mission went through the following programme while in this country :—

Date.	Arrival, Departure or Sojourn.	Visits, Invitations and Other Functions.	Inspections.
Oct. 29th	Arrived in Kobe.		
„ 30th	Left Kobe at 9 a.m. and arrived in Tokyo at 8.25 p.m.		
„ 31st	In Tokyo.	Visited the Foreign Minister, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Mayor of Tokyo and Baron Dan. Attended a banquet given at the Peers' Club by the Foreign Minister.	Inspected the actual condition of the re-construction of the Metropolis.
Nov. 1st	„	Attended a luncheon given at the Tokyo Club by the British Association. Attended a dinner given at the British Embassy by the British Ambassador.	
„ 2nd		Visited the Meiji Shrine in the morning.	
„ 3rd	Went to Yokohama.		
„ 4th		Attended a luncheon party given in the Kiyozumi Garden, Fukagawa by the Mayor of Tokyo, and a round-table conference and a dinner party given at the Industrial Club jointly by the Economic Federation and the Industrial Club.	Inspected the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yards.
„ 5th		Presented a trophy cup to the Japan Foodball Society at 2 p.m. Attended a round-table conference held by the League of Nation Society and also a dinner given by the Anglo-Japanese Association.	Inspected the Omiya Works of the I. G. R. and the Omiya Mill of the Katakura Silk Mfg. Co., in the morning.
„ 6th		Seven members and Councillor Snow were received in audience by H. I. M. the Emperor at 10. 30 a.m. Attended a garden party given by Baron Dan at 3.30 p.m. Attended a dinner party given at the Maple Club by the 11th Year Society.	The Sub-Mission inspected the Kanegafuchi Mill of the Japanese-Chinese Spinning Co. Ltd. in the morning.
„ 7th		Visited the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, the Mayor of Yokohama and the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Attended a luncheon party given jointly at Hotel New Grand by the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture the Mayor of Yokohama and the President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry.	Left for Yokohama by automobiles at 9.30 a.m. On the way, the "A" party inspected the works of the Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd. and of the Shibaura Engineering Works, Ltd. and the "B" party inspected the works of the "Kirin" Beer Co. Ltd.
		Attended a dinner given by the Yokohama British Association.	In the afternoon, the "A" party inspected the works of the Yokohama

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Date.	Arrival, Departure or Sojourn.	Visits, Invitation and Other Functions.	Inspections.
			Dock Co. Ltd., the Yokohama Harbour, Benten-dori and other business streets, Noge-yama and the Hodogaya Golf Links; and the "B" party inspected the Silk Conditioning House, and the mill of the Showa Silk Stocking Co, Ltd.
Nov. 8th			
„ 9th			
„ 10th		In the morning, attended a round-table conference on labour questions by the Industrial Club, and in the afternoon the same club's round-table meeting on a general economic question. Attended a theatre party given at the Kabuki Theatre jointly by the Japan and Tokyo Chambers of Commerce and Industry.	In the morning, inspected the mill of the Oji Paper Mill Co. Ltd., the High Polytechnic School and the Adzuma Mill of the Tokyo Muslin Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.
„ 11th	Left Tokyo: at 1.10 p.m.	In the afternoon: attended the Imperial Chrysanthemum Party. In the evening, a reception was given by the Mission.	
„ 12th			Inspected the Japan Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd. at Kariya, the Toyoda Automatic Loom Mfg. Co. Ltd. and the Toyoda Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.
„ 13th		Attended a luncheon party given in Monten-kaku of the Municipal Park by the Mayor of Nagoya and a dinner party given in the hall of the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry jointly by the Nagoya Municipality and the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry.	In the morning, saw Nagoya Castle (an Imperial detached palace) and in the afternoon, inspected the Japan Ceramic Co. Ltd. and the Hara Filature.
„ 14th		Attended a luncheon party given in the Showa Hall on the premises of the Ito Bank by President Ito of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry; attended a dinner party given in the Kyoto Hotel jointly by the Kyoto Prefectural Government, the Kyoto Municipality, the Kyoto Camber of Commerce and Industry and the Federation of Economic Associations in Kinki.	Inspected in Nagoya the Nakagawa Canal, the harbour and the city in the morning.
„ 15th	In Kyoto.	In the afternoon, attended a tea party given in the Nomura Villa.	In the morning, inspected the Kawashima Silk Weaving Mill in Nishijin, the Nishimura Lacquered Ware Works and the Japan Lace Mfg. Co.'s works.

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Date.	Arrival, Departure or Sojourn.	Visits, Invitation and Other Functions.	Inspections.
			In the afternoon, saw the Imperial Shugaku-in Detached Palace.
Nov. 16th			
„ 17th	In Osaka:	In the morning, visited the Osaka Prefectural Office, the Osaka Municipal Office, the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry Office, the "Osaka Asahi" Office and the "Osaka Mainichi" Office. In the afternoon, a part of the mission attended a dinner party given by the British Association of Kobe.	
„ 18th		Attended a luncheon party given by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Attended a dinner party given in the Central Hall jointly by the Osaka Prefectural Office and the Osaka Municipality.	In the afternoon, inspected the harbour.
„ 19th		At 3 p.m. attended a-round table meeting of cotton spinners and merchants held by the Spinners' Federation.	
		At 6 p.m., attended a dinner party given by the Spinners' Federation.	
„ 20th		Attended a luncheon party given in the Taiyo Hall on Rokko Mountain.	In the morning, inspected the office and works of the Nakayama Taiyodo.
„ 21st		Attended a luncheon party given in the Osaka Hotel by the Osaka Rotary Club.	In the morning, inspected the Government Mint and the Inahata Dye Works.
			In the afternoon, inspected the works of the Railway Car Mfg. Co. Ltd.
„ 22nd		Attended a round-table meeting held by Baron Sumitomo in his Suma Villa. Attended a dinner party given by Baron Sumitomo.	
„ 23rd			
„ 24th	In Kobe:	Attended a dinner party given in the Oriental Hotel jointly by the Hiogo Prefectural Government, the Kobe Municipality and the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In the afternoon, attended a tea party given in the Rokko Hotel.	In the morning, inspected the Kawasaki Shipbuiding Yards.
„ 25th			In the afternoon, took a drive over Rokko Mountain.
„ 26th	Left for Shanghai by the S/S "Rawalpindi."		

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JAPAN AND AMERICA

The Ignominious Immigration Quota

By "ARIEL"

THE one question ever uppermost in the mind of Japan, in regard to relations with the United States, is the ignominious immigration quota which directly discriminates against Japanese subjects in favour of Europeans. This deliberate reflection on Japanese civilization and nationality it is impossible to overlook. Were it essential to right relations with Japan, or did it prevent an influx of Japanese to America, there might be some reason for the regulation; but it does nothing more than decrease the number of Japanese going to the United States annually from 150 to about a 100; for even if the Japanese were pleced on the same level with European immigrants the maximum number permitted to enter America in any one year would be about 150. Then why should the insult of placing the Japanese in a different list from Europeans be retained on the American statute books just for the sake of averting the entry of 50 extra Japanese each year?

The mistrust and ill-will which this unnecessary discrimination against the Japanese has fomented against the United States in the hearts of the Japanese people seems a crime against the sentiment of modern humanity. Whatever moral or social benefits the exclusion of the "dangerous fifty" may have wrought, the wound to international friendship and the loss to American labour, which the law involves, can hardly be a compensation from any point of view. Those who support the present regulation against the Japanese base their arguments on suspicion and implied danger, rather than facts or arguments of any validity. The anti-Japanese ghost is forced into existence by mere fancy. There are tens of thousands of less desirable immigrants entering America every year, than any that have ever migrated to that country from Japan. The difficulty is that the American public do not take a sufficient interest in the question to make it a factor in international relations, or else a solution of the insult to Japan would have been found long ago. The unjust immigration quota against Japan was enacted in a fit of hysteria after the European War, chiefly under agitation from certain Californians, with little thought of how so unfair a discrimination would irritate and even exasperate a naturally friendly nation like Japan. The discourtesy was both unwise and uncalled-for, and quite inconsistent with America's usual prac-

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tice in her international relations.

On this subject the great leaders of thought in Japan have maintained a united opinion; and men of such standing should command some respect in the United States. Viscount Shibusawa the "Grand Old Man" of Japan, now approaching his nintieth year, declares that the ignomenious quota is a terrible blow to his life-long work for the improvement of relations between his country and the United States. In his address before the Conference on Pan-Pacific relations some months ago, Viscount Shibusawa said:

> "I wish to take this opportunity of making it quite clear to you that the controversy which arose out of the American legislation of 1924 is not a closed incident. The wound so needlessly inflicted upon our sense of national honour is still open, and will remain open until the matter is rightly settled . . . We object to that law, not because it shuts out our immigration, but because it derogates us to a position separate from and inferior to that of the other nations of the civilized world . . . Unpleasant as the situation is, it is not of a nature to justify war. We would rather put our faith in the opinion of the late Lord Bryce, that the Americans are a fair-minded people who can be expected to do the right thing in the end. Only we hope that the end may not be too far off."

It is hardly necessary to say that these words give a true picture of Japanese feeling and opinion. Mutual respect among nations is the foundation of friendship. If, at the close of the War, it was necessary for America to revise her immigration laws on the basis of the birthplace of residents in the United States, according to the census of 1890, it was unnecessary to modify it by national origins later to apply to the whole world outside of America except portions of Asia, including Japan, justly causing resentment among the Japanese. The feeling against this law is not openly expressed by the average Japanese, but it is none the less universally intense.

The effect on public feeling will in time become ingrained; and the result on trade relations is already being felt to some extent. Japan is one of America's best customers; she buys vast quantities of raw cotton and sends to America vast quantities of silk. Two of the largest purchases from America, cotton and timber, fell off very largely in the past two years. The loss to America in timber exports to Japan would have employed 10,000 men on American wages for one year.

It is not too much to say that nearly all Americans in Japan agree with the Japanese request for amendment of the hated immigration quota. They say, "Why not at least put Japan on the same basis as Africa and Europe?"

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Teachers, missionaries and business men among the Americans in Japan all express such opinions. They hold that it should be amended not merely because of loss in trade, nor because of Japan's military strength, but for the sake of justice and friendship alone. Since America was the country which insisted on the opening of Japan to Americans, America should be the country to give Japan the same treatment on American shores. And no better time than the present could be found for making the change.

One of the greatest of Americans was the late William Howard Teft. In an article in the National Geographic Magazine he quotes Count Hayashi on the question of the discrimination against Japan.

> "The only danger of friction between the two governments is that your people through race prejudice may do injustice to those of our people who are in your country. We feel that we are entitled, by what we have done, to be treated on a basis of equality with the other peoples of the world, by you; and when you discriminate against us and seek to assign us an inferior grade, you stir the hearts of our people."

Mr. Taft then goes on to say that one of the most satisfactory things accomplished while he was President of the United States was the treaty with Japan; the Japanese government had always kept faith with America, and America must always keep faith with Japan. It is not too much to expect that those leading Americans who realize the injury being inflicted on Japan, and on her relations with the United States, will rise in their moral might and persuade the American Governmnnt to remove this anomaly of legislation, in simple justice to Japan, and in the interests of friendship and peace.

One of the foremost leaders of democracy in Japan is the Hon. Yukio Ozaki, the veteran political thinker, who was formerly Mayor of Tokyo and one time a Minister of State. Asked to address a party of American students recently visiting Japan, Mr. Ozaki made feeling reference to the hesitation of American to remove the objectionable immigration quota. He began with some penetrating remarks on the efforts of the nations to prevent war, while making every preparation for it. He affirmed that the secret documents of the European Powers, published since the War, showed that the War was caused without much cause; the wise-looking men of the great Powers started the war without any intention of starting it. They wished for peace but made war. Why? Simply because their vast armaments became unmanagable, automatons like Frankenstein. If nations prepare for war, war will surely come. The armaments of the principal nations are now greater than in pre-war days.

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All nations are suffering from the economic depression caused by the War, including the United States which made too much money during the War. The next war will mean the wholesale destruction of the beligerents, which are now making every preparation to destroy themselves This must be stopped and can be stopped if the people so determine. Big armaments and high tariff walls are the harbingers of the next war. The world-wide economic depression can be remedied only by turning the vast expenditure on armaments into productive enterprises. Let American and Japan united in doing this.

America objected to Japan's naval force coming up to 70 per cent of her own. Why? Simply because America was afraid of being defeated by Japan in a war on the Pacific. And the reason why Japan's naval authorities were not content with less than 70 per cent of the American force, was just the same. Both sides were and are suspicious of each other. Now, where is there any cause for such a war? What does American complain of in regard to Japan? Will she not, please, let us know? If we only knew, I for one would do all in my power to remove the ground of complaint, affirmed Mr. Ozaki.

As to Japan's complaint against America, she has at least one: the immigration law. When one of Japan's diplomats ventured the opinion that such a law would lead to "grave consequences", one of America's senators shouted back, "veiled threat!" It is all very laughable; for abuse of language seldom goes so far. If America treats Japan the same as she does the Europeans, about a hundred more Japanese would mix with America's 120,000,000 people. It is a very small question as far as numbers are concerned; but the principle and the honour involved are not small. Even a pin prick sometimes hurts one's sense of honour; and Japan feels intensely a discrimination of this kind.

It was a great pleasure, Mr. Ozaki continued, to many Japanese to hear rumours of America's intention to reconsider the immigration law against Japan, and revise it. They might well do this, since it much offends Japan and does America no good. As America and Japan have long been good friends, and good customers in trade, it is folly for them to make any preparation for war of any kind. More, it is madness and crime. But in talking to a people who create so many peace movements, am I not 'preaching to Buddha', as we say?

The above sentiments from Japan's leading thinkers are worth taking into consideration by both Americans and Japanese alike; and the result should be for the mutual good-will of the two countries. Large numbers of American

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tourists come to see the beauties of, and learn something of conditions in, Japan year after year. They are always received with a warm welcome, not only at the hotels but by people of all classes, often including officials. We often wonder whether Japanese would be received in America with the same cordiality if Japan enacted an exclusion law against Americans. The Japanese know, of course, that the immigration law does not really represent the American attitude or feeling towards Japan; but its existence is a great offence to the sensitive honour of the Japanese people; and they believe that it is only a matter of time until such an inconsistency and legal anomaly will disappear.

A dinner party given at the Peers' Club by the Foreign Minister in the welcome of the British Economic Mission

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THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE IN JAPAN

By SANNOSUKE INADA

Director General of Telegraph and Telephone Engineering in the Department of Communications

THE telegraph and telephone business in Japan has been exclusively owned and managed by the Government since its introduction. It shows rapid and sound growth under an able administrator in the Department of Communications, a growth corresponding to the social demand for means of communication.

The telegraph business was introduced to Japan in 1869 and the first telephone exchanges wese opened in Tokyo and Yokohama in 1890. Later on, the wireless telegraph business came to the public service in 1902. Since then, they have made remarkable development and the recent technical improvements are all adopted in every line.

1. The Telegraph Business

On the telegraph business, the statistics at the end of March, 1930, shows:

Number of telegraph messages year	59,000,000 (outgoing) 58.000,000 (in coming)
Number of telegraph offices ...	6531
Number of telegraph circuits	4120
Length of telegraph wires	321,368 km.

(Farmosa, Korea & Saghalien excluded)

Besides these lines and equipments, there are submarine telegraph cables extending to about 2900 nm. between the inland and colonies or foreign countries, such as the Tokyo-Guam cable to America, the Nagasaki-Shanghai cable, the Naha-Yap cable, Sasebo-Tsingtau cable, the two Dairen cables. Sasebo-Taingtau cable, the two Dairen cables, Formosa-Fukushu cable and Toyohara-Alexandrowski cable, except the two Shanghai cables and two Vladivostok cables owned by the great Northern Cable Co.

Among the new equipments recently adopted, the printer of Japanese ideographs is one of the most remarkable developments, which has been devised by our engineers and is manifesting its excellent functions as a high speed telegraph system. As the Japanese alphabet consists of 48 characters, the mechanical and electrical features of the printers are so complicated that a 6 unit code is necessary in place of the 5 unit code in the European printers. After the endeavours of many years, we succeeded in overcoming tne difficulties to bring the printer of Japanese

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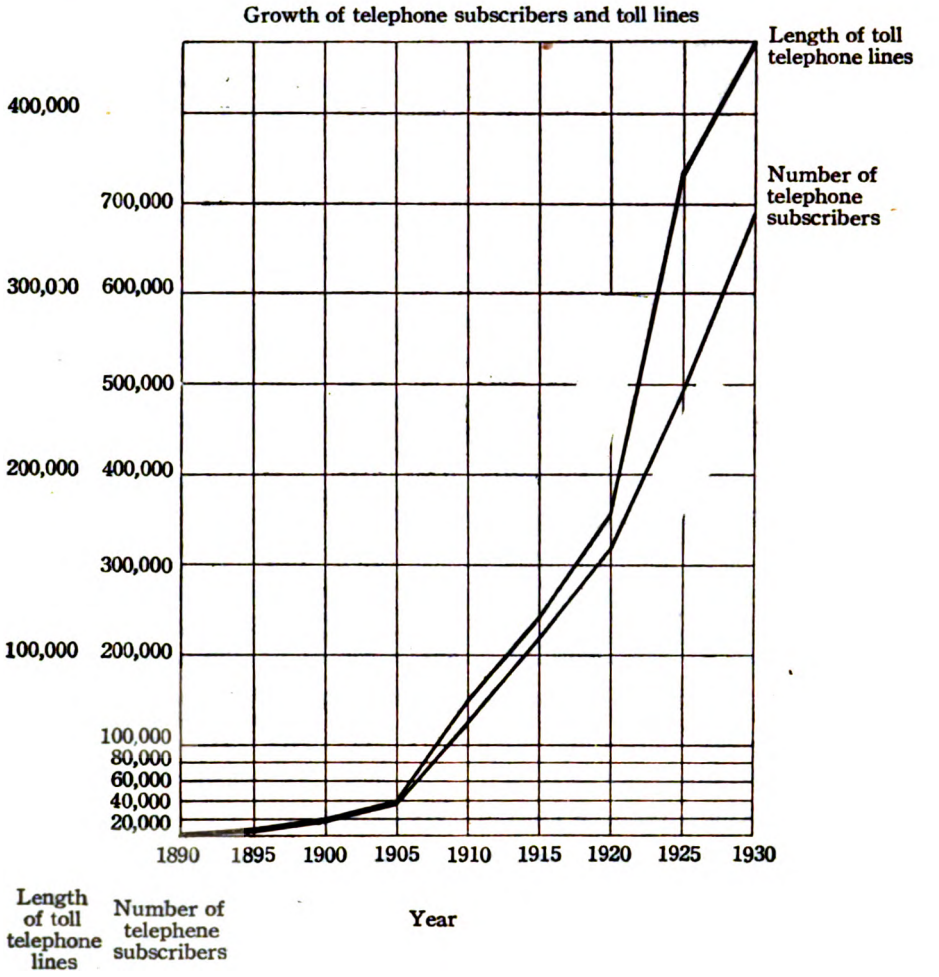

characters into practice, and at present about 90 printers of Japanese character are set in operation in telegraph circuits, handling over 2000 messages per circuit on an average.

The picture transmission service was started on the occasion of the Imperical Enthronement in 1928 on the telephone lines specially assigned for the newspaper Cos., of which the two adopted the Siemens-Telefunken system and the one the Nippon Electric Co's. system. With the home-made apparatus, the service has been opened to the public between Tokyo and Osaka since the end of August of this year. The Nippon Electric Co's system has various merits such as simple synchronizing devices, the screen for the light spot etc., compared witht he well-known Belin, A. T. & T., and Telefunken systems. Notwithstanding the very simple and light construction, it has displayed excellent results in both wire and wireless transmission.

To cope with the rapid growth of the

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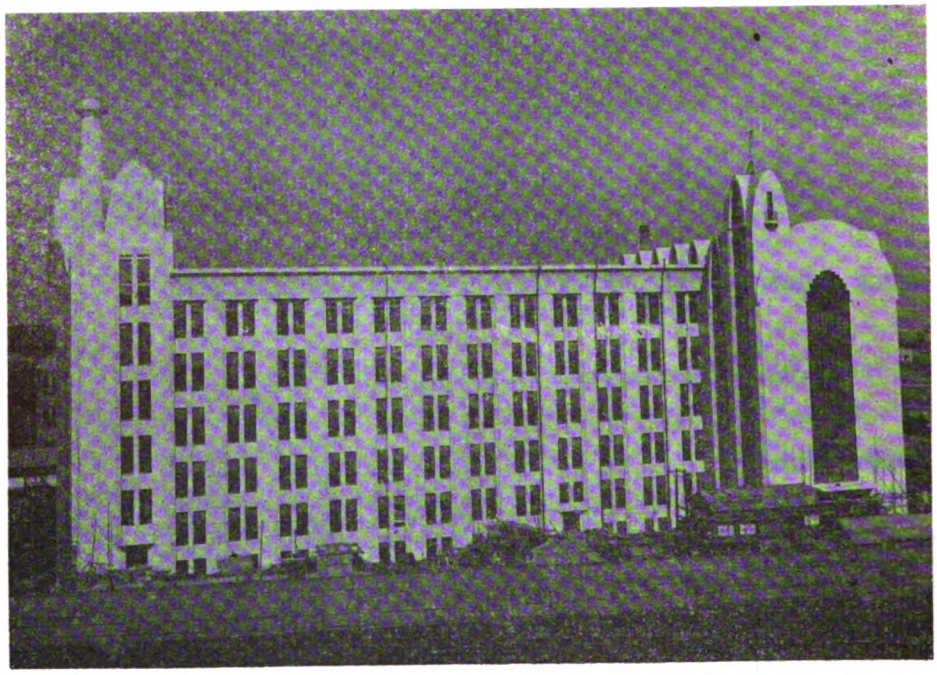

The Outside View of Tokyo Central Telegraph Office.

telegraph business, the central telegraph offices in large cities, such as Tokyo, Osaka ond Koke, were removed to new offices, in which every improved telegraph system is adopted, together with auxiliary facilities like belt conveyers, pneumatic tubes, code carriers and automatic exchange of the urban and suburban circuits, in order to shorten the transfer time of messages in the offices. The figure 1 shows the outside view of the Tokyo Central Telegraph Office, which has five stories, 11,050 square metres in the total floor area.

The telephone business

The telephone business is one of the enterprises, which has grown with big strides in our country, especially with the large extension plan after the World War, and more than 400 million yen have been already invested.

With a view to undertaking the extension of the telephone business to meet the earnest demand, our Government at first took the system to make the subscribers offer a part of the cost, ofwhich the sum was sometimes changed on account of economical conditions. In the 3rd extension scheme recently reframed, this sum is to be decreased yearly and come down to zero at the end of the last year of the scheme. This scheme covers 12 years to increase subscribers by 646,000 and the toll telephone lines by 247,000 km. at the approximate expense of ¥627,354,000.

The status of the telephone business

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at the end of March of 1930 is shown in the following statistics:

Number of telephones 862,712
Number of telephone exchanges ... 2,967
Number of toll telephone circuits ... 7,642
Total length of toll telephone lines...388,000 km.

Among the most marked progresses which have been recently made in the telephone business, are counted the adoption of automatic telephone system and the extension of long distance telephone cables. It is a recent tendency in Europe and America to cut over old manual exchanges into automatic exchanges, due to the economical aspects of the latter system recently achieved, and the inflation of wages. In our country, the first automatic exchanges were opened to the public in 1926, as part of the reconstruction work of the Tokyo and Yokohama manual exchanges damaged by the last earthquake disaster.

Prior to the adoption of the automatic telephone system, the Department installed a private automatic branch exchange of 300 lines in 1921 to investigate whether this system is adaptable to our semi-tropical climate or not. As a result, we decided to make use of the Adsole desicating apparatus invented by the Institute of the Physical and Chemical Research to keep low humidity in switch rooms. Adsole is manufactured from the acid earth producted in the district of Echigo and has the property to absorb moisture exceedingly well at ordinary temperature without any change in itself, its absorbing power being over 15% of its own weight.

Thereafter, the automatic telepnone system was introduced to replace the manual exchanges expired in large cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe and also their suburbs.

At the end of March 1929, the number of subscribers of the automatic system ran up to 73,000 about 11% of the total number of subscribers in our country. With the introduction of the automatic telephone system, the manufacture of automatic telephone equipments has also developed, although all of them were supplied in the early period by foreign manufacturing Cos. in Great Britain and Germany. At present all the equipments of the Strowger system are manufactured and supplied by our home makers, the Nippon Electric Co. and Oki Electric Co.

Following the recent technical developments of the telephone repeaters and loading coils, long distance telephone cable networks have been considerably extended to replace the aerial telephone lines as the means of securing the sure and more economical service for heavy traffic. Especially, the long distance cable networks have to be constructed to solve the serious problem of the congestion of power transmission lines and several communication lines due to the geographical configuration of our country.

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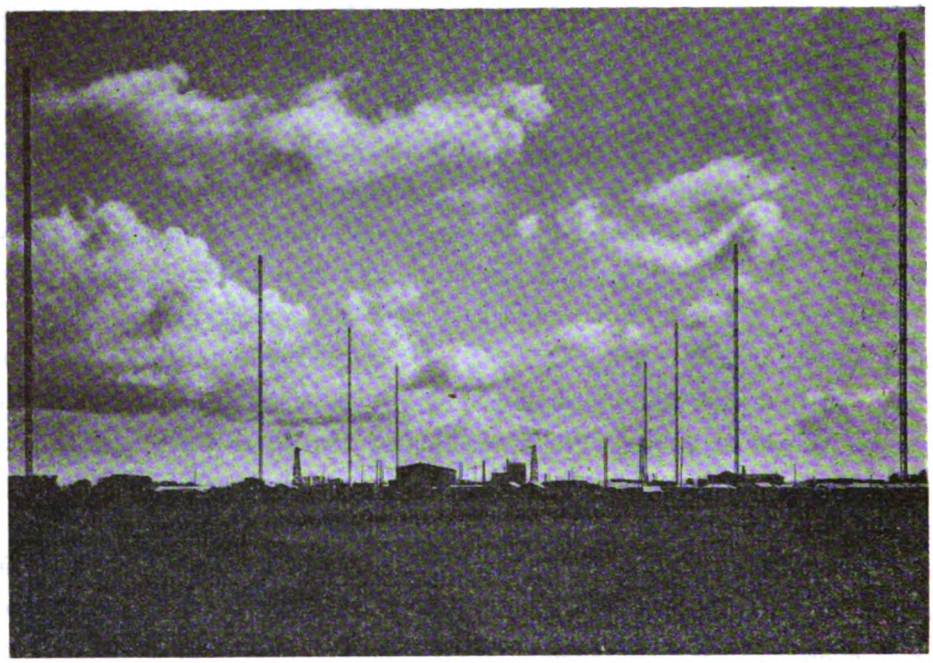

The General View of Yasami Wireless Telegraph Transmitting Station.

International telephone networks have recently made the remarkable progress in Europe and America together with the development of radio telephone links. As the first step of these long distance telephone cable networks the Tokyo-Okayama cable, 750 km. in length, was set to work early in 1922, but owing to the great earthquake disaster in 1923, the work was thoroughly upset and delayed, and the Tokyo-Kobe section of 610 km. in length was completed in October 1928, just before the ceremony of the Enthronement in Kyoto. As the second step, the work is further being continued to extend this cable to Shimonoseki in the south and to Aomori in the north. This cable is the longest and most important one and passes through the main land connecting most of the large cities, such as Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. It principally consists of 54 pairs of the conductor of 1.3 mm. dia, and 130 pairs of 0.9 mm. dia., and is loaded by the loading coils of the iron dust core type at the interval of 1830 km. The repeater stations were built at Tokyo, Yokohama, Ashigara, Ejiri, Toyokawa, Kameyama, Osaka and Himeji, and the two wire and four wire repeaters were installed as required for the present demand. The total amount of the investment for this cable system is counted to be about 30 million yen.

Besides this cable, there were installed local toll telephone cables such

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as the Osaka-Kobe cable in 1922, Tokyo—Yokohama cable in 1923, Kyoto—Osaka cable in 1924, Moji—Fukuoka cable in 1930, Sapporo—Otaru cable in 1930, Tokyo—Hino cable in 1926, Niigata—Nagaoka cable in 1929 etc.

The total length of the toll telephone cable is about 1800 kms at the and of March 1930. With the accomplishment of the present extension plan of the toll cables, the toll telephone cable networks will be thoroughly completed all over our country, enabling us to easily communicate by telephone not only with any places in the inland, but also with the important cities in Korea, Manchuria, Sagalien and Formosa (with the radio link).

According to the geographical features of our country, we have to lay many submarine telephone cables to connect the main land with its surrounding islands, and also to connect our country with colonies such as Korea and Saghalien. At present there are submarine telephone cables of about 800 km in total length, of which the two Aomori-Hakodate cables (about 65 km long each) and the Fukuoka-Tsushima cable (about 200 km long) are the most important.

The former were intended to connect the main island with the Hokkaido, which were keeping touch with each other by the wireless telephone for the railway ferry steamships.

The one of them was laid in 1926 and the other in 1928, of which the constructions are quite the same as to the balata insulation, continuous loading and quad composition. Their length is about 65 km. and they are connected with the coil-loaded land cables of about 45 km in length on the Aomori side and 27 km on the Hakodate side.

The Fukuoka-Tsushima cable is part of the Korean Strait cable, which offers the means of communication between our country and the Continent of Asia. As Tsushima island ss situated in the middle of the Strait, the part between Tsushima and Fuzan will be laid in the next year. For the sake of safety, we took the route via Tsushima and laid the balata insulated continuously loaded one quad cable; but as the traffic is expected to increase rapidly when the service is once opened, the second Korean Strait cable will be of lead covered and coil loaded cable of many quads and laid directly between Moji and Fuzan, and not via Tsushima on the economical point of view. Both of these two Korean Strait cables are almost of the same length extending over 400 km, one of the longest submarine telephone cables in the world.

These quaded toll telephone cables, loading coils, repeaters and submarine cables were all supplied by the foreign manufacturing Cos. in the early course

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of the extension, but at present all the materials and apparatus required for the construction of long-distance toll telephone cable networks are almost all manufactured by our home companies except a few materials such as the iron dust core and balata insulated cables.

As the auxiliary means of the long distance telephone networks, the carrier current telephone system is prevailing in the countries to a large extent, such as America and Australia. In our country, this system was first applied to the Tokyo-Osaka aerial line to relieve the heavy traffic before the completion of the Tokyo-Okayama cable. Thereafter, the multi-channel system, together with single channel system, was adopted to a large extent, and the channel kilometers are at present estimated to be 6,150.

The no-delay system was adopted for the telephone communication between large cities and their outskirts to offer the same facilites just as in the same exchange area.

Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Business

The first wireless experiment in our country was carried out over a distance of about 2 km in December 1897, and thereafter the system developed by the pioneers fortunately contributed assistance in the Russo-Japanese war. The first commerical stations were inaugurated in May 1908 at Otchishi on the coast station and on board S. S. Tenyo. The transpacific commercial service was opened in 1915 between Kahuku in Hawaii Islaad and Funabashi on our side. The status of the wireless telegraph and telephone services at the end of March, 1930, is shown in the following tables:

	Wireless Telegraph			Wireless Telephone		
	Public	Government	Private	Public	Government	Private
Fixed Stations	36	3	2			
Coast Stations	32	3	2	2		
Aviation Stations	3			3		
Small Stations for Island Communication	25					
Stations for Special Services		13	20		4	16
Compass Stations		4				
Experimental Stations		41	87		24	76
Ship Stations	23	41	1102	6	17	54
Aeroplane Stations			7	0	0	7
Armature Stations			61			41
Broadcasting Stations			2			9

Note: The station for several purposes is counted as one for each service.

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For the safety of navigation, a ship of not less than 2000 tons (gross) or carrying 50 persons is bound to install a radio telegraph on board. At present over 1071 vessels are equipped with radio sets.

Coast stations have greatly increased in number due to very complicated coast lines of our country. Among them Otchishi, Choshi and Osezaki are the three most important stations equipped with 3 kw transmitter and operated with duplex system. Meteorological bulletins are broadcast from Tokyo, Kobe, Naha etc., but time signals are transmitted only from Tokyo and Choshi. Press messages are also sent to the enlisted ships from Tokyo. Several beacon and compass stations are still under construction, except a very few stations in the western part of the country.

At present there are 7 aviation stations located in the main aerodromes or along the aviation routes. They are engaged in furnishing special meteorological notations and other information for aviation service as well as public messages.

Especially in the case of colonial service, radio acts to save over-flow messages in rush hours and to play a very important rôle in emergency. The stations in Keijo, Dairen, Taihoku, Otomari and Palao, which are equipped with both long and short wave transmitters, are the main big stations. Besides these stations, there are numerous medium and short-wave stations as aids to land lines and cables to constitute the emergency radio network in corperating with some of the coast stations.

As Japan is situated for from Europe and America, direct communication should be carried out efficiently and economically by the aid of wireless telegraphy and telephony. Communication with U. S. A. has been carried out since 1915 by the Funabashi Radio, high power station of the Navy, and later by the Iwaki Radio of the Department since 1919. This Radio is the first high power station and is noted with its unique reinforced concrete tower 200 meters in height, with the Haranomachi station as transmitting and the Tomioka station as receiving. A new station was erected at Fukuoka near Tokyo and the transpacific radio service was centralized at the Tokyo Radio by linking with wire since 1927. Since 1928, direct communication between Tokyo and San Francisco has been carried on and the time required for transmission of message shas been shortened by more than 30 minutes.

The Osaka Radio has been used in receiving one way messages from Nauen in Germany, Bordeaux and St. Assise in France and Warsaw in Poland. In April of last year, the Nagoya Radio which is especially intended for European service was opened, adopting the

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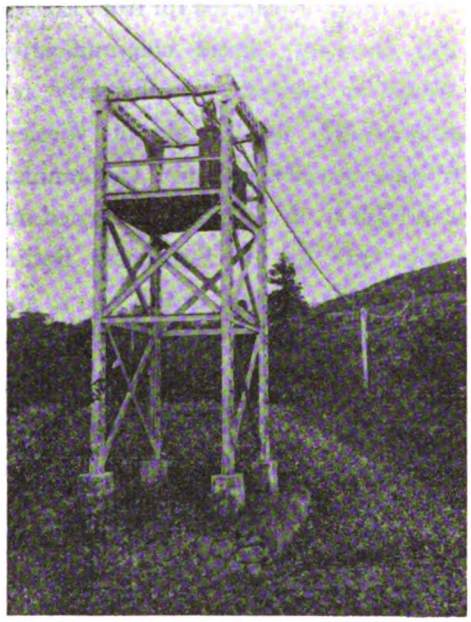
Telefunken system. Its transmitting station at Yosami is the greatest long-wave high power station in Japan, with maximum antenna power of about 700 kw. Several more stations for communication with countries, such as



The View of Tokyo-Okayama Telephone Cable Line and its Loading Coil Tower.

China, British India, Dutch Indies, Australia, and the second station for the communication with America, are going to be established in the near future. To promote the transoceanic radio communication "Nippon Musen Denshin Kabushiki Kaisha," i. e. Japan Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd, whose is shared by the Government and the public, is allowed to erect and maintain radio stations for foreign communication, but the telegraph messages are handled by the Department itself.

With a view to stimulating the healthy and independent progress of the broadcasting service, the Japan broadcasting association, so called "Nippon Hoso Kyokai", was founded in 1926 by the leading of the Government. Prior to its foundation, the temporary 500 watt small broadcasting station was opened in Tokyo in the summer of of 1925. At present there are operating the seven 10 kw stations and one 3 kw station, having to independent studios in Kyoto and Fukuoka. In this year, five more stations are going to be constructed. Those stations and studios are all connected by means of special telephone lines and radio links in order to carry on the simultaneous broadcasting of important programs. One of the most interesting problems of the broadcasting in our country is how to organize the varieties of musical programs, such as Japanese, Chiness, as well as European classical and popular ones. Another important problem is the geographical features of our country. In co-operating with the Government, the Association has studied the best scheme to cover the whole land with an efficient broadcasting network, and the extension plan of the broadcasting network is going to be carried out according to the financical conditions of the Association. The following table showing the increase of the number of subscribers will serve to indicate the growth of the broadcasting business.

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1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
5423	258499	360282	379490	562079	647145

In the colonies, there are three broadcasting stations at Keijo, Dairen and Taihoku under the independent management and their subscribers are not so many.

It is the first international broadcasting in our country that the addresses of the King of Great Britain and chief delegates at the opening ceremony of the Disarmament Conference in London were broadcast from the Dochester radio station on the 21st January and relayed by the Tokyo broadcasting station; thereafter, on the 9th of February, our chief delegate, Ex-Prime Minister Mr. Wakatsuki, delivered an address to our peaple from the Dochester radio station which relayed by the Yokkaichi radio station with satisfactory results.

11.50 p. m. on October 27th, 1930, was world's history-making sublime moment, dashing towards an eternal human ideal, a world of disarmament. Mr. Yuko Hamaguchi, Premier of Japan, first addressed the world's peoples through the microphone on that occasion, speaking in a low, solemn tone. It was followed by an eloquent speech delivered in a quiet energetic voice by President Hoover of the United States, and finally, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Premier of Great Britain, made an impressive speech. This international broadcasting was proposed by the American Government; and for its successful relay between Japan and America the Japanese Communications Department took charge, and made use of the Kemigawa Sending Station and the Iwatsuki Receiving Station. The results were entirely satisfactory.

The wireless telephone business has made slow progress and is utilized only for communication to some isolated islands and from ships sailing near the harbours of Kobe and Moji. On the other hand, the transoceanic radio telephone service has recently shown extraordinarily rapid progress due to the technical development of the short wave, as shown in the services between New York and the principal towns in Europe, between Berlin and Rio de Janeiro in South America etc. In July of this year we made a very interesting trial of radio telephone communication between the Department in Tokyo and Baron Shiba in Berlin, one of our delegates to the World Power Conference, with fairly good results, by the short wave in the Tokyo and Nauen Radio; and we believe that the telephone communication service will be certainly realized between Japan and several countries in Europe and America in the near future.

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JAPAN'S POLICY IN ASIA

By EDWARD PRICE BELL

STABLE nations as stabilizers in their special geographical areas embody an idea which strikes the Japanese imagination with growing force. Whence can come social tranquillity, argue the political thinkers of Japan, except from the socially tranquil? And what moral objection is there, those thinkers ask, to peaceful nations doing all they can to further peace among restless neighbors in their immediate world vicinity?

On the southeast coast of the Japanese homeland—a lovely region of hills, forests and sparkling seas—is a fine old town called Kamakura. Among its citizens, many of them distinguished, lives a well-known scholar by the name of Fujisawa—Dr. R. Fujisawa. This man knows America well, speaks English beautifully and keeps abreast of political thought and action throughout the world.

Serenity is one of the salient qualities of his mind. His spirit, in other words, is like the spirit of Kamakura, long noted for the restful charm which broods over it. Dr. Fujisawa walks much alone among the hills and by the seashore, and he often is seen as a solitary figure on a wide, curving beach, taking counsel, apparently, of the deep waters which roll forever about his home.

He is a slight man, with a deeply-seamed face, bright eyes, a serious, kindly smile and the manners of a prince.

One summer day I had the honor of talking with Dr. Fujisawa under the low cedars fringing the beach of Kamakura. It was a leisurely stroll, so to speak, amid the lights and shadows of moral and political philosophy, the Japanese scholar deftly pointing the way, even as he might have done in the adjacent wooded hills.

Across the Pacific ocean, since that day, frequently has come to me some fresh evidence of the fact that Dr. Fujisawa still sits by the Kamakura seas and thinks. His latest mental product is a doctrine of international practice which he terms "feaji." This is not, as it might seem, a Japanese word, but a word fabricated by Dr. Fujisawa from the first letters of those five nations—France, England, America, Japan and Italy—which were, as the doctor says, the big five at the Paris conference.

Etymology was rejected by Dr. Fujisawa in his search for a name because of its inevitably confusing implications. The need was for an unambiguous designation for a perfectly definite thing, and Dr. Fujisawa is sure he has it in "feaji." The order

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of the letters forming the word was dictated not by considerations of relative national importance, but by ease of pronunciation. Euphony, not natural priority of place, that is to say, put "F" first and the following letters in the respective positions accorded them.

"In selecting these letters," says Dr. Fujisawa, "I have done so in homage to, and as souvenir of, the labor of the so-called big five at the Paris conference."

Now, what does "feaji" mean?

Well, the Monroe doctrine, for example, is an expression of "feaji." It is a doctrine of defense. Its basic purpose is to prevent from arising in the western hemisphere conditions prejudicial to the peace of this hemisphere.

"With menace toward none, with security for all"—that imitation of Lincoln's great phrase is coined by Dr. Fujisawa to signify the essence of his doctrine. "This principle," explains the Japanese thinker, "may be stated in the form of 'defensive supremacy of a naval power in its home waters,' which may be abbreviated into 'defensive supremacy.' That this principle is just and fair is beyond question."

Dr. Fujisawa recognizes that "the application of the principle, like the application of every other principle for the guidance of human activities, will meet with difficulties in exceptional cases," but he holds that this fact "ought not to stand in the way of its acceptance by the civilized world." He asserts that the London naval conference, though it "failed to tide over the Franco-Italian differences," conformed in its deliberations and actions to the principle of defensive supremacy.

To be defensively supreme — invulnerable—is, in Dr. Fujisawa's view, to exercise vigilance and influence beyond a nation's actual frontiers, as does the United States of America in the Caribbean and in the territories south of the Rio Grande. This exercise of vigilance and influence comes within Dr. Fujisawa's conception of "feaji."

Our world, as this far eastern observer sees it, is a world of "hard facts," not of "alluring ideologies." It is only over a bridge of hard facts that we can pass safely to the far shore of "an impregnable peace."

"Let us suppose," writes Dr. Fujisawa, "that, among several countries in a certain part of the world, there is one which shows itself conspicuous by the order and stability it maintains within its borders, and by a clean record of never having broken its promises. Is it not merely natural for the world to recognize in this one conspicuous country the stabilizing factor for the maintenance of peace in its particular locality of the globe?"

"Dr. Fujisawa would not accomplish his end through treaties; he would accompanish it through friendly

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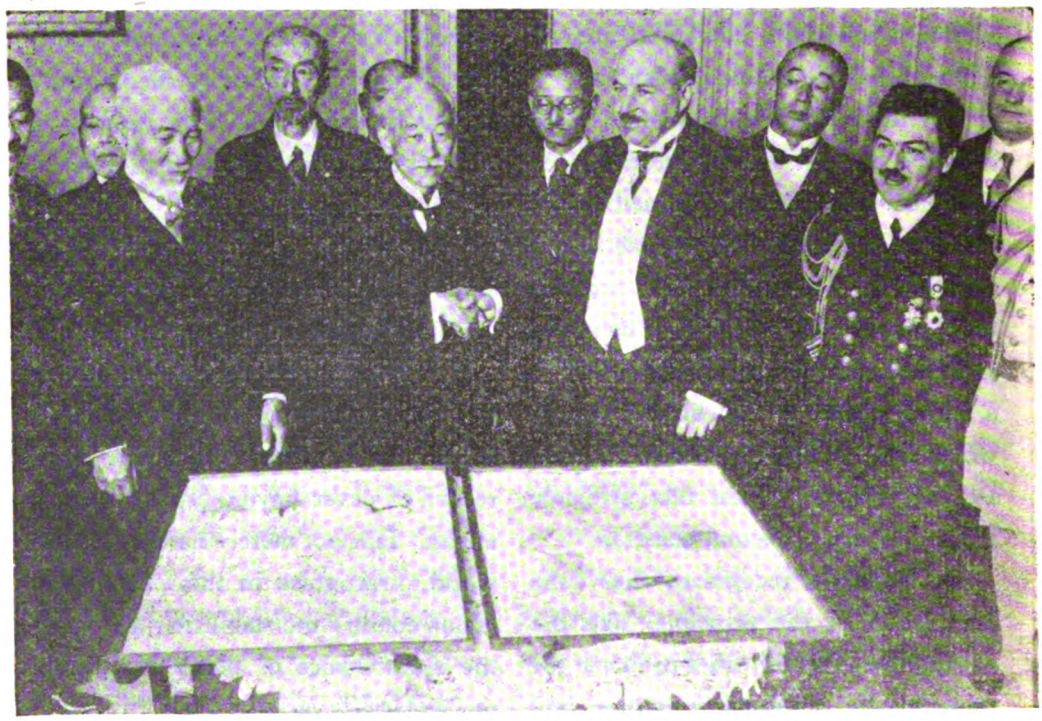
understanding and wise forebearance. He declares that Roosevelt had "feaji" in his thoughts when that vigorous and fearless statesman was in the gathering shadows of his final hours among us.

"Shortly before his death," writes the Japanese philosopher, "Roosevelt, probably reflecting the bulk of American sentiment, said: 'The American people do not intend to give up the Monroe doctrine. Let civilized Europe and Asia introduce some kind of police system in the weak and disorderly countries at their theresholds.'"

Dr. Fujisawa regards "Asia" as undoubtedly pointing to Japan as the stabilizer in the far east, and his belief that America generally shares Roosevelt's opinion is the stronger because Assistant Secretary of State Castle, on retiring from his recent temporary ambassadorship in Tokyo, said: "Japan must be, and will be, the guardian of peace in the Pacific."

It is minds such as Dr. Fujisawa's which swing, as it were, like Lindbergh beacons for political pilots in the still dim region of international relationships.—*Chicago Daily News.*



The formal delivery of diagrams from French Air Minister to the Japanese aerial world at the Nippon Club on Nov. 11th, the two gentlemen shaking hands being the French Ambassador (on the right) and Baron Sakatani (on the left). These diagrams give historial records of the world's aviation, and were presented by the French Air Minister.

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DEVELOPMENT OF BASEBALL IN JAPAN

By M. ARIKAWA

IN 1875 (6th year of Meiji) baseball was introduced from America to the Kaisei Gakko, forerunner of the present-day Tokyo Imperial University by Wilson and Cochet, both American lecturers at the Institute. Among their direct pupils were the late Prof. M. Kuhara, President of the Kyoto Imperial University, and Prof. I. Nakazawa of the Kyoto Higher Techcal College, both of whom were then mere varsity students. The were joined by Marquis Takamasa Kido, now 1st Section Director of the Industrial Rationalization Board, and Count Nobuaki Makino, Grand Keeper of the Privy Seal, who had just returned from America, and professed to be well-posted in the sport. As it was an age when everytheing Western was blindly swallowed by the Japanese baseball did not fail to find itself immediately in vogue, specially among students, all over the country.

Strange a Benefactor

Towards the Saigo Rebellion (1879) Japan found a great benefactor as well as pioneer of baseball and track.and-field games in the person of an American named Strange, who had been engaged by the KaiseiGakko as a professor. Professor Strange, instead of making the students feel constrained and wearied by long-winded lectures, complex and dry as saw-dust, was earnest to inspire them to a gay and sportsmanlike spirit. After school was over, he would, in shirt-sleeves, make his appearance on the playgrounds and take delight in playing ball with his students. It is interesting to recall that Dr. M. Sengoku, now President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and Dr. J. Kano, founder of the Kodokan Judô School, were head-rooters, whenever a match was played. and that Count Aisuké Kabayama, now Proprietor of the Rengo News Agency, was found among the members of the Nanko (successor to the Kaisei Gakko and now the Tokyo Imperial University) team.

Baseball in those days was necessarily played by nine on each side.

When nine men assembled, one of them played the part of batter alternately, while the other eight made the battery and defended the diamond, which was so primitive that it may be compared with the triangle diamond on which children now play.

Shimbashi Athletic Club

In the wake of Saigo Civil War, something portentous prevailed all over the country, and baseball was

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bitterly condemned as a barbarians' game. Hostility against baseball players was so vehement that one of them with a ball in his hand was attacked from ambush by two hoodlums on his way back to the dormitory and had the ball knocked out of his hand by a bamboo-sword.

Baseball had to suffer such persecution, which caused it to be on the wane to a large extent for a while. However, Mr. K. Hiraoka, who had been appointed to the Shimbashi Railway Bureau, promoted toe organization of the Shimbashi Athletic Club, including foreign engineers among its members, whose chief object was to play baseball themselves and to propagate the game throughout the country: and so it recovered its former activities. It can be said, therefore, that the Shimbashi Athletic Club was the ariginator organized baseball in Japan.

But garments worn by the members were so varied that some wore underwear others nothing but a six-*shaku* loin-cloth and long-toothed wooden clogs in dogdays, and *haori* in winter. So it was necessary to establish a uniform, which consisted of striped flannel knickerbockers.

Fencing Mask

When the Japanese team once visited Yokohama to see the foreign teams palying ball, they were surprised to find the catcher wearing a mask. One of the Japanese players approached the foreigners and asked them if they could purchase a mask from America, the answer was: "All right, if you like; but remember that it will arrive next spring at the earliest. "Some of the foreign champions went so far as to make fun of the Japanese by saying: "How brave you all are to play ball without a mask." The Japanese team was exasperated at the bantering and replied: "Of course, we Japanese even never hesitate to commit *harakiri*, if necessary. To lose an eye by palying ball, is an easy matter!"

Nevertheless, the catcher's mask was found an indispensable article. Immediately on returning to Tokyo, five or six of the Shimbashi members went to the Shadow Street, a famous quarter in Tokyo dealing in second-hand goods, where they found a fencing mask hanging on the wall of a certain shop. They requested the shopkeeper to pull out two or three lattices of the mask, so that they might see a flying ball while at play. Out of curiosity the shopkeeper ejaculated: "For what kind of fencing are you going to use it!" "No, not for fencing, but for *baseball*" was the answer. The man inclined his head and asked: "What is baseball? Is it fencing of the West?" In those days the Japanese people in general were so ignorant of baseball that most of them did not even know the name. When we recall those days we can not

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help feeling as if separated by another age!

Baseball First and Scuffle Next

The game was then under the sway of the Shimbashi Athletic Club, and the Hercules Club organized at Mita, Tokyo, by Count Satotaka Tokugawa, ex-Grand Chanberlain, leading amateur players of the former Tokugawa Clan, soon after the Shimbashi Athletic Club had come into existence. Although the Technical College (Kôbu Daikaku) and Komaba Agricultural College, which were established on the abolition of the Daigaku Nanko, and mission schools such as Rikkyo, Aoyama Gakuin, Meiji Gakuin, had their respective teams, pretty powerful, they were quite far from coping with the civilian sports club. In a word, baseball among sehool youths was still in a rudimentary condition. To make bad worse, the college teams were always so potent that whenever a team was defeated it would pick a scrap with the victorious team. For instance, when the Technical College lost a match with the Rikkyo College, the players and rooters almost ran amok and challenged the Rikkyo boys. On their way back from the grounds a foreign teacher of the Rikkyo, under threat, shouted: "You, boys of the Technical College! Do you know what far play means? It is the *Bushi-do* of the West. If you have to fight us with force at all, there must be no alternative but fists or stones. Fight us again full and fair by baseball, or you may prefer fencing or *judo*." He was in the right, and the blood-thirsty Technical students were struck dumb by this admonition based on sound reasoning.

Assault on Foreigner

The playgrounds of the Techical College were then situated at Tameiké near the present site of the American Embassy in Akasaka. It was so well located and spacious that the Collegs was thought undeserving to monopolize the use of the grounds. Some dozen amateur players who used to gather there organized in 1886 the Tameiké Club, which soon became the most formidable team in the capital, It is interesting to note that Mr. Saburosuké Okada, now one of the foremost painters in Japan, who had just graduated from the middle scoool course of the Aoyama Gakuin, was the leader of the Tameiké Team.

On November 23, 1890, just four years after the organization of the Tameiké Club, a memorable match was played between the club and the Ikko (the First High School) teams, the latter of which found itself the laureate, having previously defeated the strong Shirokané Club consisting of the Meiji Gakuin boys. The Ikko boys won a brilliant victory over the Tameiké by 32 : 6. Ever since then the Ikko came

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to be invincible, defeating many indomitable rivals. The Ikko boys became so arrogant that once, during a match with the Meiji Gakuin, when the tide had turned against them, the pitcher, Yasusaku Iwaoka (now Professor of Engineering at the Kyushu Imperial University), at the top of his excitement, suddenly pounced on Dr. Imbrie, Professor of the Meiji Gakuin and one of baseball fans, who had been unscrupulous enough to jump over the fence of the First High School playgrounds, which conduct was interpreted as trespassing on the sacred school compound. No sooner had he picked up a tile from the ground than the young Japanese pitcher gave Dr. Imrie a violent blow on the forehead, drawing blood.

This unfortunate incident was on the point of raising a very delicate and complicated diplomatic problem between America and Japan. Viscount S. Aoki, then Foreign Minister, had to interfere with the Ikko and Meiji school authorities. At length the case was amicably settled by Dr. Imbrie's apology while the Ikko authorities tendered him a gentlemanlike apology. This single episode tells in what ascendency the Ikko team then was.

Defeats Foreign Teams

By the time the Ikko came to hold the baseball championship in Japan, fever for the sport had reached its climax throughout the country; many new teams were born in Kyoto, Osaka, Yamaguchi, Nagasaki, Kagosoima and Hakodaté. Besides defeating many a native team, the Ikko champions were so formidable that they won fights even with foreign teams, such as the Yokohama Amateur Club, those from the Americae warships *Detroit*, *York Town* *Kentucky* and others. The Ikko boys were sweeping everything before them like wild-fire destroying weeds and grass.

Waseda-Keio Age

But, pride goes before a fall. With its splendid two decades the Ikko passed away not to return again, throuh the advance of most of the best players to higher institues, on the one hand, and a general decline of sporting spirit among the stndents, on the other. Then, the so-called Waseda Keio Age made its advent, and even now continues to exist.

The origin of the Keio Team dates back to 1893, when the Keio Athletic Club was first organized. In the club baseball was head and shoulders above other games, while Waseda's supremacy was due to many young middle school champions rushing to the door of that University, immediately upon its promotion to a university rank toward 1901. So one can easily see that Waseda is the youngest in baseball history. But it is a miraculous sight to see it holding its own against the rather older

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Keio. Both college teams have not infrequently made expeditionary trips, principally to America, where they used to win in desperate contests with prefessional teams.

It Should be added that as a result of too exciting and feverish rooting whenevsr matches were played between the two giant teams, the authorities were forced to taboo the historically known fighting between the two teams in November, 1906; and it was not until two years ago that the ban was lifted and the Tokyo ball-fans were again able to see the suffocating and blood-throbbing hand-to-hand fighting on the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine after an interval of twenty-two years!

THE RED CROSS WITH of JAPAN

Premature Death Prevention Exhibition.—The average life of the Japanese is shorter than that of Europeans and Americans. Noi only that, but they age prematurely, many of them showing symtoms of dotage at the age of 40 or 50. To prevent such premature, decline an exhibition was held in the Specimen Hall of the head office of the Japan Red Cross Seciety from November 2nd to December 6th, collecting and showing useful materials resulting from the study of specialists and of the practical experience of long-livers. During the term lectures will be delivered by Drs. N. Hiramatsu, M. Omura, S. Tanaka, T. Go, M. Suzuki, T. Azuma, K. Hakozaki, T. Takamatsu, N. Kamiyama, T. Kawaguchi, S. Watanabe, T. Fujinami and T. Sato.

Graduation Ceremony of Nurses.—On October 28th the graduation ceremony was held in the head hospital of the Japan Red Cross of cadets of head relief nurses for the 13th term and of social service nurses for the 2nd term. At 2 p.m., it was opened and Dr. Saigo, the President of the hospital, handed diplomas to the graduates, after which he and Marquis Tokugawa, the Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society, delivered instructive speeches, and representatives of the graduates made speeches of thanks. Then, the ceremony was closed. The graduates were 17 cadets of head relief nurses and 9 social service nurses.

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CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By THE EDITOR

British Ambassador Departs

The departure of Sir John Tilley, after representing Great Britain at the Imperial Court of Japan for the last five years is deeply regretted by a very large number of people in this country. His residence in Japan has been marked by many happy events that augur well for the continuance of the happy relations that have so long prevailed between the two countries, all for the peace of the Far East. Sir John has done much, likewise, to emphasize the fact that the peoples of England and Japan have a common bond in their unswerving loyalty to the Throne and their devoted patriotism. The visits exchanged between Japanese and English princes during the sojourn of Sir John Tilley in this country were no mere formalities. The retiring Ambassador will also be remembered for the effective part he played in promoting a proper understanding between England and Japan during the process of reaching an agreement on the London Naval Treaty. Sir John Tilley has been something more than an average agreeable Ambassador of his country. He has taken a lively interest in the life and civilization of the Japanese people, especially in their educational institutions, and did much to encourage an interest in the language and culture of England. The Amabassador, Lady Tilley and Miss Tilley were ever active too, in the social interests of the British communities in this country. Their unusual popularity was evidenced by the number of farewell banquets they had to attend before leaving Japan.

American Ambassador

The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, while welcoming the new American Ambassador, Mr. Cameron Forbes, is yet somewhat disappointed at the vagueness of his remarks in reference to the possibility of early removing the present discrimination against Japanese immigrants in the United States. The Ambassador declared that the Japanese in America were not only desirable citizens but good examples to Americans themselves who entertained towards them the friendliest of feelings. Gratified to hear this high appreciation of the Japanese, the *Nichi-Nichi* is all the more surprised that the immigration law is so much against them. Why

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should an impossible barrier be raised against "a desirable race" which has proved "a shining example" to other immigrants in America? Japan is rather bored by being given fulsome praise instead of a revision or abolition of the ignomenious immigration law. Is the hated law consistent with international justice and the spirit of the new disarmament agreements? The possibility of revising the immigration law was mentioned by leading Americans while the Naval Conference in London was in session and Japan was being persuaded to accept a smaller navy as against the much bigger naval forces of America and England. After the Conference the matter was suddenly dropped, for some mysterious reason. Japan wants to know what has become of the proposal. The previous Ambassador, Mr. Castle, led Japan to believe the question was being given serious consideration in the United States. The *Nichi-Nichi* says it does not believe that a single Japanese citizen is satisfied with this sudden cessation of the effort to remove the deep irritation caused in Japan by the immigration question. It might have been better for the new Ambassardor not to have mentioned it at all than to have referred to it in praise of Japan and the Japanese and then to have said no more about it, not even an expression of hope for the future.

China Studies Japan

It has long been a matter of wonder to foreigners, especially to Japanese, why China does not take a leaf out of Japan's book in regard to modernizing the nation and seeking to ensure prosperity. It is, therefore, encouraging, says the *Jiji Shimpo*, to notice that the Chinese are at last beginning to take a practical interest in things Japanese, and now translations from Japanese literature find increasing sales in China, A new magazine has recently appeared for the purpose of making Japan better known in China, being published by the Chinese Culture Association. This association has been in existence since 1916, but in the early days of its history membership was confined largely to those who had already studied Japan. As a matter of fact many Chinese leaders have been studying Japan for fifty years or more. But their study has been too academic or superficial to have any practical effect on the general progress of China. A book on Japan was written by Mr. Ho, first Chinese Minister to Japan, many years ago, but it dealt mainly with poetic and emotional aspect of Japanese civilization and literature. He dealt later with the material progress of Japan, and suggested that the future of his country depended on her modeling herself after the example of Japan. The *Jiji* suggests that the Japanese Government

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might do more than is being now done to encourage a better knowledge of things Japanese among the people of China. We agree with the *Jiji* that a better knowledge of Japan might assist the Chinese in bringing about the reforms necessary to the future stability of China. But it must not be forgotten that the destiny of nations is mainly dependent on their ethical ideals. History teaches that unless conceptions of character and conduct are sound, there can be no sound development. The material ultimately depends on the moral and spiritual outlook of a people. As nations think, so they are, and so they will be. A sound education is vital to national success.

Outflow of Gold

Since the lifting of the embargo on gold in January last, up to the end of August, the outflow of gold from Japan has amounted to 241,800,000 yen, all of the converted money being shipped to the United States. Of this total the National City Bank of New York forwarded 106,200,000 yen; the Mitsui Bank 32,000,000 yen; the Nederlandsch Indische Bank 25,000,000 yen; the Sumitomo Bank 25,000,000 yen; the Mitsu Bishi Bank 15,000,000 yen; the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank 19,900,000 yen, the rest being small amounts sent by other banks in Japan. It is interesting to note that about 4,000,000 yen was converted by private persons desiring the possession of gold coin, or for mere curiosity. The Bank of Japan has purchased 43,760,000 yen's worth of gold to add to the gold reserve, 15,760,000 yen of which was transferred by the Government, and 28,000,000 yen in gold purchased from producers of the metal in Japan, Korea, China and Siberia. The gold reserve of the Bank of Japan now totals about 870,000,000 yen; but gold exports by foreign banks are expected to continue for some time.

The Census

It is ten years since the last census was taken in Japan; the one now completed gives the population of the Empire to be over 90,000,000, which is thirteen millions more than a decade ago. In this gigantic task some 250,000 officials have been engaged for several months, the lists being complete by October 1st. Although the birthrate has not increased, yet the hygienic conditions have so far improved that the population is growing more rapidly than at any period hitherto; and this makes the question of food supplies and immigration one of paramount importance to the nation. The census shows, too, that some 400,000 persons are without employment.

Japan's Birthrate Declines

The birthrate of Japan for the last year shows a considerable decline, while the death-rate tends to increase. The natural increase of the population was

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815,798, a daily average of 2,235; but the total represents a decrease of 58,826 compared with the total increase for last year. The number of children born during the twelve months was 2,077,026, a daily average of 5,690 births; but deaths numbered 1,261,228, an average of 3,455 per day, or an increase of 24,517 deaths over last year. The number of still-births was 116,071, a ratio of 1.86 per 1000 of the total population. The ratio of still-births is much higher in Japan than in western countries. The couples marrying during the year numbered 497,410, a decrease of 14 per cent compared with the previous year; and some 51,222 couples were divorced, a ratio of 81 to every 1000 of population, a slight increase over 1928. It may be remarked that while infant mortality in Japan is much less than in the old days, it is yet far greater than it ought to be. In spite of this, there is no scarcity of children, and there is much discussion as to whether the problem of surplus population cannot be solved by some system of birth-control, so as to lessen the danger of congestion and the necessity of a vent for emigration.

Naval Treaty Ratified

The Imperial Privy Council, in the presence of his Majesty the Empror and the Prime Minister, at the Imperial Palace, has ratified the Treaty agreed upon at the London Naval Conference. Though the Navy and War departments were opposed to some of its provisions, the nation was almost unanimously in favour of the Treaty; and the Government is to be congratulated on its effetctive handling of so difficult a problem. Thus Japan stands in line with the other great Powers for peaceful relations on the Pacific and indeed throughout the world.

Rayon Exports

Among the more progressive of Japanese industries is that of rayon manufactures. The export of rayon textiles provides an outstanding feature in the realm of overseas trade. While other exports have fallen off remarkably in the last year, rayon demand continues to increase, and the total exports of this article for the current year are expected to reach at least 40,000,000 yen, as against 26,000,000 yen for last year. The principal rayon weaving centres are Ishikawa, Tochigi, Gunma and Yamaguchi, though there are other smaller places of production. The countries of destination are chiefly British India, the South Seas, the Straits Settlements, China and Manila. It is obvious that the people of these countries have taken a fancy for rayon material, due possibly to its lower price, compared with real silk textiles, which has created an extraordinary demand that is expected to last for some time. As rayon is comparatively a new industry in Japan, its rapidity of deve-

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lopment may be considered phenomenal; but because of its newness there is still lack of unity in management of the industry, and much uneveness in quality of output, as well as in standardization and prices. Reckless competition is being waged among Japanese exporters, and complaints are sometimes received from government representatives abroad as to carelessness about quality of the goods exported. But weavers and exporters have already been giving attention to this, and measures are being taken to prevent the manufacture and export of debased or inferior qualities of rayon textiles. The Ministry of Commerce recognizes the necessity of establishing a testing system for rayon textiles; and this matter is now being studied by the Foreign Trade Bureau of that Department.

A geisha-girl baseball team in Hachioji.

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